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(54) PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE FOR SURFACE-PROTECTING FILM, AND FILM FOR SURFACE PROTECTION

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prepare a surface-protecting film excellent in heat resistance and processability and also excellent in repeelability, capable of being repeeled by small strength even after long-term preservation, especially even after long-term preservation in high-temperature atmosphere, and capable of being repeeled by small strength even in high-speed peeling in a hand method region.

SOLUTION: This surface-protecting film is prepared by applying a pressure sensitive adhesive agent consisting of (A) a copolymer obtained from a monomer mixture of (a) 100 pts.wt. of an alkyl (meth)acrylate containing an (8-10C)alkyl (meth)acrylate as a principal component, (b) 1-15 pts.wt. of a carboxyl group- containing copolymerizable compound and (c) 3-100 pts.wt. of a vinyl (1-5C) aliphatic carboxylate, and (B) a crosslinking agent in a quantity equal to or larger than an equivalent based on carboxyl groups of the (b) compound to the surface of a base material and then by crosslinking the pressure sensitive adhesive agent up to its gel fraction of \geq 60%.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] a) The binder for surface-protection films characterized by blending the cross linking agent more than the equivalent with the copolymer of the monomer mixture which comes to add b carboxyl group content copolymeric compound 1 – 15 weight sections, and the vinyl ester 3 of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of the c carbon numbers 1–5 – the 100 weight sections to the acrylic-acid alkyl ester 100 weight section which uses as a principal component the acrylic-acid alkyl ester which has the alkyl group of carbon numbers 8–10 (meta) (meta) to the carboxyl group of the above-mentioned b component.

[Claim 2] The binder for surface-protection films according to claim 1 which is the epoxy compound to which a cross linking agent has

two or more epoxy groups in 1 molecule.

[Claim 3] The surface-protection film which comes to prepare the binder layer which carried out bridge formation processing of the binder for surface-protection films according to claim 1 or 2 on a base material, and is characterized by the gel molar fraction of this binder layer being 60% or more.

[Claim 4] The surface-protection film according to claim 3 which is plastic film with which a base material is chosen from a

polyethylene film, a polypropylene film, or polyester film.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the surface-protection film used in order to protect the front face temporarily on the occasion of processing of a metal plate, a panel, a plastic sheet, a glass plate, etc., conveyance, storage, etc., and the binder for surface-protection films used for this.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] What prepared the acrylic binder layer which uses as a principal component the copolymer of the acrylic-acid alkyl ester and the carboxyl group content copolymeric compound which have a with a carbon number of seven or less alkyl group (meta), and comes to carry out bridge formation processing of this by the cross linking agent on base materials, such as plastic film, as this kind of a surface-protection film is known.

[0003] However, for this surface-protection film, the problem that a binder carries out transfer to an adherend side when it pastes up for a long period of time, and the rise nature of the adhesive strength to adherend with the passage of time is large is *******. What prepared the binder layer which carried out little combination of the copolymer of acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester and a carboxyl group content copolymeric compound, and carried out bridge-formation processing of this by the cross linking agent in what prepared the binder layer which carried out bridge-formation processing of this by the cross linking agent using the copolymer of the acrylic-acid alkyl ester which has the alkyl group of carbon numbers 8–10 (meta), and the copolymeric compound which has an alcoholic hydroxyl group in order to avoid this (JP,63–225677,A), and the same copolymer as the above is proposed.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, for the surface-protection film of these proposals, when it is used for surface protections, such as a plastic sheet with low surface tension and a smooth front face, like the plastic sheet which has irregularity lacking [in thermal resistance] and detailed on the front face used for the purpose, such as anti-dazzle **** diffusion, in the electronic field, the optical field, etc., and a triacetate plate, the problem which produces exfoliation phenomena, such as a float, with heating at the time of processing and preservation is ******. This exfoliation phenomenon becomes the cause which causes [of a foreign matter] invasion and makes Ayr adsorption etc. impossible. Moreover, the problem that it is inferior to the removability at the time of exfoliation at the high speed which is a handicraft field as another problem is also *******

[0005] This invention, without excelling in thermal resistance and producing exfoliation phenomena, such as a float, in the light of such a situation, at the time of processing and preservation etc. Can fully attain the expected protection purpose, and the paste piece nature at the time of processing of cutting etc. is good, and does not produce cutting dregs etc. Even if the outstanding workability is shown, the rise nature of adhesive strength with the passage of time is moreover small excellent in removability and it carries out a mothball under a mothball, especially an elevated-temperature ambient atmosphere There is also no possibility of it being able to reexfoliate easily by the small force, and producing the paste remainder on adherend in that case, and the high-speed exfoliation which is a handicraft field further is also aimed at offering the surface-protection film which can re-exfoliate by the small force, and the binder for surface-protection films used for this.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order that this invention persons may attain the above-mentioned purpose, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, the copolymer of specific acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester, a carboxyl group content copolymeric compound, and the vinyl ester of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of carbon numbers 1-5 is used as a principal component. When it considers as the configuration which prepares the binder layer which carried out bridge formation processing of this until it became a specific gel molar fraction by the cross linking agent on a base material Since the surface-protection film with which thermal resistance was improved can be obtained, and exfoliation phenomena, such as a float, are not produced at the time of processing and preservation etc. according to this, The expected protection purpose could fully be attained and, moreover, this surface-protection film is equipped with the outstanding workability. Since the paste piece nature at the time of processing of cutting etc. is good There is no possibility of producing cutting dregs etc., and moreover, the rise nature of adhesive strength with the passage of time is small, and excellent in removability. It is ***** for knowing that it can re-exfoliate by the small force and the paste remainder will not be produced on adherend in that case even if it carries out a mothball under a mothball, especially an elevated-temperature ambient atmosphere, and high-speed exfoliation can be re-exfoliated by the small force also in the time of *****, and completing this invention. [0007] This invention the acrylic-acid alkyl ester which has the alkyl group of the a carbon numbers 8-10 (meta) in namely, the acrylicacid alkyl ester 100 weight section used as a principal component (meta) b) to the copolymer of the monomer mixture which comes to add the carboxyl group content copolymeric compound 1 - 15 weight sections, and the vinyl ester 3 of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of the c carbon numbers 1-5 - the 100 weight sections It is a thing concerning the binder for surface-protection films (claim 1) characterized by blending the cross linking agent more than the equivalent to the carboxyl group of the above-mentioned b component.

The above-mentioned cross linking agent can offer especially the binder for surface-protection films of the above-mentioned

configuration which is the epoxy compound which has two or more epoxy groups in 1 molecule (claim 1).

[0008] Moreover, this invention relates to the surface-protection film (claim 3) which comes to prepare the binder layer which carried out bridge formation processing of the binder for surface-protection films of the above-mentioned configuration on a base material, and is characterized by the gel molar fraction of this binder layer being 60% or more, and the surface-protection film (claim 4) of the above-mentioned configuration which is plastic film with which the above-mentioned base material is especially chosen from a polyethylene film, a polypropylene film, or polyester film can be offered.

[Embodiment of the Invention] The copolymer used in this invention is an acrylic copolymer which has adhesiveness in ordinary temperature by itself which is made to carry out the polymerization of the monomer mixture which consists of the acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester of a component, a carboxyl group content copolymeric compound of b component, and vinyl ester of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of the carbon numbers 1-5 of c component by approaches, such as solution polymerization, an emulsion polymerization, a suspension polymerization, and a bulk polymerization, is obtained, and usually has weight average molecular weight in the range of 300,000-1,500,000.

[0010] The acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester of a component The alkyl group of carbon numbers 8-10, for example, a 2-ethylhexyl radical, an iso nonyl radical, It is a principal component () about the acrylic-acid alkyl ester which has alkyl groups, such as an iso octyl radical, (meta). That is, it is what added other acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester which considers as the rate exceeding 50 % of the weight among a component, and has alkyl groups other than the above of an ethyl group, butyl, etc. if needed in this, and ***** is also good. Moreover, as a carboxyl group content copolymeric compound of b component, the compound which has a carboxyl group and a polymerization nature unsaturated bond is used for intramoleculars, such as an acrylic acid, a methacrylic acid, and a crotonic acid. Furthermore, as vinyl ester of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of the carbon numbers 1-5 of c component, vinyl ester, such as formic acid, an acetic acid, and a propionic acid, is used.

[0011] the above-mentioned monomer mixture — setting — the carboxyl group content copolymeric compound of b component — per acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester 100 weight section of a component, and 1 – 15 weight section — 3 – 10 weight section comes out comparatively preferably, and it is used. moreover, the vinyl ester of the aliphatic carboxylic acid of the carbon numbers 1–5 of c component — per acrylic-acid (meta) alkyl ester 100 weight section of a component, and the 3 – 100 weight section — 30 – 90 weight section comes out comparatively preferably, and it is used. Since it becomes impossible to satisfy the property of thermal resistance, workability, or removability (especially mothball nature and high-speed detachability under an elevated-temperature ambient atmosphere) when the amount of b component to a component and c component used deviates from the above-mentioned range, it is not desirable.

[0012] In this invention, to the carboxyl group of b component which constitutes this copolymer in the above-mentioned copolymer, a 1.5-7Eq cross linking agent is blended preferably, and usually let 1-10Eq be a binder for surface-protection films more than the equivalent. If the loadings of a cross linking agent become under the equivalent to the above-mentioned carboxyl group, the gel molar fraction after bridge formation processing is less than 60%, and a good result cannot be easily obtained by said property. Although a cross linking agent should just be a polyfunctional compound which has a carboxyl group and the functional group which reacts in [two or more] 1 molecule, the epoxy compound which has an epoxy group especially as the above-mentioned functional group is used preferably. Various additives with well-known bulking agent, antioxidant, etc. may be further blended with such a binder for surface-protection films as occasion demands.

[0013] The surface-protection film of this invention comes to prepare the binder layer which carried out bridge formation processing of the binder for surface-protection films of the above-mentioned configuration on a base material, and is characterized by the gel molar fraction of this binder layer being 70% or more preferably 60% or more. Here, generally, bridge formation processing can be carried out by performing stoving, subsequent aging processing, etc., after painting the binder for surface-protection films of the above-mentioned configuration on a base material. Although the Japanese tissue object which consists of plastics, paper, cloth, a metallic foil, etc. is generally used as a base material, the plastic film chosen from a polyethylene film, a polypropylene film, or polyester film is desirable also in these.

[0014] The surface-protection film of this invention receives adherends, such as a metal, plastics, and a glass plate. From moderate adhesive strength required for a surface protection being shown, and excelling especially in thermal resistance The plastic sheet which has irregularity with the above-mentioned adherend detailed on the front face used for the purpose, such as anti-dazzle **** diffusion, in the electronic field, the optical field, etc. (For example, polarizing plate etc.) In the case of a plastic sheet with low surface tension and a smooth front face, it is not further like a triacetate plate heating at the time of that processing etc. or to produce exfoliation phenomena, such as a float, therefore in cooling after this heating. Moreover, since it excels in workability, the paste piece nature at the time of processing of cutting etc. is good, and does not produce cutting dregs etc.

[0015] And it can re-exfoliate easily by the small force, without producing the paste remainder on adherend, even if the rise nature of adhesive strength with the passage of time is small, is excellent in removability and carries out a mothball under a mothball, especially an elevated-temperature ambient atmosphere, in case it re-exfoliates after attaining the purpose of a surface protection in this way. For example, also after sticking on plastic sheets, such as a polarizing plate, and carrying out a mothball under an elevated-temperature ambient atmosphere, early peel strength can be stopped within 2 double. Moreover, even if it can re-exfoliate by the force in which the high-speed exfoliation which is a handicraft field is also small, for example, changes an exfoliation rate from a part for 300mm/to a part for 30m/to plastic sheets, such as the above-mentioned polarizing plate, peel strength can be stopped within 2 double, and the advantage that it can re-exfoliate is acquired, without receiving effect in an exfoliation rate.

[0016] For this reason, the surface-protection film of this invention can be advantageously used for fields, such as the electronic field and the optical field, including various kinds as a surface protective material for sticking on the front face of the above-mentioned adherend, and protecting the above-mentioned front face temporarily on the occasion of processing of adherends, such as a metal plate, a panel, a plastic sheet, and a glass plate, conveyance, storage, etc.
[0017]

[Example] Below, the example of this invention is indicated and it explains more concretely. That it is in below with the section shall mean the weight section. In addition, in this invention, the gel molar fraction of a binder layer is measured by the following approach. [0018] The test piece of 50mmx50mm magnitude is produced from a <measurement of gel molar fraction > surface-protection film, and after carrying out immersion processing of this for seven days at a room temperature into the solvent which consists of ethyl acetate, ejection and its weight Wt are measured. From this weight and the weight Wo of the first stage before immersion, it computed as gel molar fraction (%) =(Wt/Wo)x100.

[0019] It carried out the polymerization in the solvent which consists of toluene the monomer mixture which consists of the example 1 acrylic-acid iso nonyl 100 section, the acrylic-acid 7 section, and the vinyl acetate 50 section, using the benzoyl-peroxide 0.2 section as a polymerization initiator, and the copolymer solution was obtained. Per copolymer 100 section and into 1 molecule, the compound ("DENAKO-RU EX411" by Nagase Brothers Chemicals) 9 section (equivalent to 2.6Eq to the carboxyl group of an acrylic acid) which has four epoxy groups was added, and it considered as the solution of the binder for surface-protection films at this.

[0020] After applying the solution of this binder for surface-protection films to homogeneity so that the thickness after desiccation may be set to 20 micrometers at one side of the base material with which thickness consists of a polyethylene terephthalate film which is 38 micrometers, it dried for 3 minutes at about 100 degrees C, the binder layer which riped for 24 hours and carried out bridge formation processing at 50 more degrees C was formed, and the surface-protection film was produced. The gel molar fraction of the above-mentioned binder layer in this film is 90%, and is *******.

[0021] Using the monomer mixture which consists of the example 2 2-ethylhexyl-acrylate 70 section, the butyl acrylate 30 section, the acrylic-acid 13 section, and the vinyl acetate 40 section, the polymerization was carried out like the example 1 and the copolymer solution was obtained. Per copolymer 100 section and into 1 molecule, the compound (same thing as example 1) 9 section (equivalent to 2.6Eq to the carboxyl group of an acrylic acid) which has four epoxy groups was added, and it considered as the solution of the binder for surface-protection films at this. The surface-protection film was produced like the example 1 below using the solution of this binder for surface-protection films. The gel molar fraction of the binder layer in this film which carried out bridge formation processing is 90%, and is *******.

[0022] Using the monomer mixture which consists of the example 3 2-ethylhexyl-acrylate 100 section, the acrylic-acid 4 section, and the vinyl acetate 80 section, the polymerization was carried out like the example 1 and the copolymer solution was obtained. Per copolymer 100 section and into 1 molecule, the compound (Mitsubishi Chemical "TETORATSUDO C") 10 section (equivalent to 2.7Eq to the carboxyl group of an acrylic acid) which has four epoxy groups was added, and it considered as the solution of the binder for surface-protection films at this. The surface-protection film which has the binder layer of the same gel molar fraction as an example 1 and the example 1 which carried out bridge formation processing similarly was produced below using this solution.

[0023] The surface-protection film was produced like the example 1 except having changed into the two sections (equivalent to 0.6Eq to the carboxyl group of an acrylic acid) the amount of the compound ("DENAKO-RU EX411") used which has four epoxy groups in example of comparison 11 molecule. The gel molar fraction of the binder layer in this film which carried out bridge formation processing is 50%, and is ******.

[0024] The surface-protection film was produced like the example 2 except having changed into the two sections (equivalent to 0.6Eq to the carboxyl group of an acrylic acid) the amount of the compound ("DENAKO-RU EX411") used which has four epoxy groups in example of comparison 21 molecule. The gel molar fraction of the binder layer in this film which carried out bridge formation processing is 55%, and is ******.

[0025] Using the monomer mixture which consists of the example of comparison 3 butyl-acrylate 90 section, and the acrylic-acid 10 section, the polymerization was carried out like the example 1 and the copolymer solution was obtained. Per copolymer 100 section and the poly isocyanate system compound 1.5 section were added to this, and it considered as the solution of the binder for surface-protection films. The surface-protection film was produced like the example 1 below using the solution of this binder for surface-protection films. The gel molar fraction of the binder layer in this film which carried out bridge formation processing is 50%, and is

[0026] About each surface-protection film of the above-mentioned examples 1-3 and the examples 1-3 of a comparison, a poly methyl meta-chestnut-TO plate and a triacetate plate are used as adherend, and it is ****** by the following approach about the peeling nature (float) trial after heating cooling, a workability (sectility) trial, and a re-exfoliation force trial. These results are as being shown in Table 1 (adherend: poly methyl meta-chestnut-TO plate) and 2 (adherend: triacetate plate), and are ******

[0027] A <peeling nature (float) trial after heating cooling> surface-protection film is cut in width of face of 20mm, a test piece is produced, that binder layer is minded for this test piece, and they are 2 kg/cm2 to the bottom of the ambient atmosphere of 23 degrees C and 60%RH, and adherend. It is stuck by pressure by the pressure. After sticking by pressure and after heat-treating at 90 degrees C for 2 hours and carrying out cooling processing at low temperature (-5-5 degrees C) after that, the float (peeling) of a test piece was observed by viewing, and that by which O and a float were checked in that by which a float is not checked at all was estimated as x.

[0028] It is stuck to adherend by pressure like the case of the peeling nature (float) trial after \workability (sectility) test> heating cooling. After this sticking by pressure, after passing for 30 minutes, NT cutter cut the whole adherend, that cross section and its circumference were observed by viewing, and that by which O and the above-mentioned cutting dregs were checked in that by which the cutting dregs resulting from poor paste piece nature are not checked at all was estimated as x.

[0029] It was stuck to adherend by pressure like the case of the peeling nature (float) trial after <re-exfoliation force test> heating cooling, and after this sticking by pressure, after passing for 30 minutes (first stage), or after cooling to ambient temperature (23 degrees C) after 2-hour preservation at 90 degrees C (after heating), the test piece (surface-protection film) was torn off by part for 300mm/in exfoliation rate, and the exfoliation force was measured 180 degrees. Moreover, as high-speed exfoliation force, after the above-mentioned sticking by pressure, after passing for 30 minutes, the test piece (surface-protection film) was torn off the condition for 5m/in exfoliation rate, and the exfoliation force was measured 180 degrees.

[0030]

表1

	ポリメチルメタクリート板				
_	加熱冷却後	加工性	再剥離力 (Kg/20mm幅))
	の剥がれ性〔浮き〕	〔切断性〕	初期	加熱後	高速
実施例1 実施例2 実施例3・	000	000	2 0 2 5 2 5	2 0 2 5 2 5	2 0 2 0 2 0
比較例1 比較例2 比較例3	× × · ×	× × ×	2 0 2 5 3 5	100 150 200	2 0 0 2 0 0 2 5 0

[0031]

表2

	トリアセテート板				
	加熱冷却後の剥がれ性(浮き)	加工性	再剥離力 (Kg/20mm幅)		
		〔切断性〕	初期	加熱後	高速
実施例1	0	0	2 0	2 5	2 5
実施例2	0	0	2 5	2 5	20
実施例3	. 0	0	2 5	2 5	2 5
比較例1	×	×	2 0	100	200
比較例2	×	×	2 5	150	200
比較例3	×	×	3 0	150	200

[0032] From the above-mentioned Table 1 and 2, the surface-protection film of the examples 1–3 of this invention Peeling (float) is not produced by heating cooling after sticking on adherend. As well as the early stages of lamination, it is good, and a possibility of producing cutting dregs does not have the paste piece nature at the time of processing (cutting), either, it is further excellent in removability, and can re-exfoliate by the small exfoliation force after heating, and high-speed exfoliation called a part for 5m/moreover, a line intermediary It turns out that it is what can re-exfoliate by the small force which hardly changes to low-speed exfoliation called a part for 300mm/. On the other hand, the surface-protection film of the examples 1–3 of a comparison is ********** remarkably to the removability after the peeling nature after heating cooling, workability, and heating, or in a high speed.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, the outstanding thermal resistance from which this invention does not produce a float etc. at the time of processing and preservation etc., Even if it has the outstanding workability which does not produce cutting dregs etc. at the time of processing of cutting etc., and the rise nature of adhesive strength with the passage of time is small, and is moreover excellent in removability and it carries out a mothball under a mothball, especially an elevated—temperature ambient atmosphere The surface—protection film which can re—exfoliate by the small force, without producing the paste remainder on adherend, and can re—exfoliate, without being further influenced by the exfoliation rate, and the binder for surface—protection films used for this can be offered.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 表面保護フイルム用粘着剤と表面保護フイルム

(57)【要約】

【課題】 耐熱性、加工性にすぐれ、かつ再剥離性にすぐれて、長期保存とくに高温雰囲気下で長期保存しても小さな力で再剥離でき、また手作業領域である高速剥離でも小さな力で再剥離できる表面保護フイルムを提供する。

【解決手段】 基材上に、a)炭素数8~10のアルキル基を有する(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステルを主成分とする(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステル100 重量部に、b)カルボキシル基含有共重合性化合物1~15重量部と、c)炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビニルエステル3~100重量部とを加えてなる単量体混合物の共重合体に、上記b成分のカルボキシル基に対して当量以上の架橋剤を配合してなる粘着剤を設け、これを架橋処理してゲル分率を60%以上に設定したことを特徴とする表面保護フイルム。

10

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 a)炭素数8~10のアルキル基を有する(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステルを主成分とする(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステル100重量部に、b)カルボキシル基含有共重合性化合物1~15重量部と、c)炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビニルエステル3~100重量部とを加えてなる単量体混合物の共重合体に、上記b成分のカルボキシル基に対して当量以上の架橋剤を配合したことを特徴とする表面保護フイルム用粘着剤。

【請求項2】 架橋剤が1分子中にエポキシ基を2個以上有するエポキシ系化合物である請求項1に記載の表面保護フイルム用粘着剤。

【請求項3】 基材上に、請求項1または2に記載の表面保護フィルム用粘着剤を架橋処理した粘着剤層を設けてなり、この粘着剤層のゲル分率が60%以上であることを特徴とする表面保護フィルム。

【請求項4】 基材がポリエチレンフィルム、ポリプロピレンフィルムまたはポリエステルフィルムの中から選ばれるプラスチックフィルムである請求項3に記載の表 20面保護フィルム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、金属板、化粧板、 プラスチツク板、ガラス板などの加工、運搬、貯蔵など に際し一時的にその表面を保護するために使用する表面 保護フイルムと、これに用いる表面保護フイルム用粘着 剤に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】との種の表面保護フイルムとしては、プラスチツクフイルムなどの基材上に、炭素数7以下のアルキル基を有する(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステルとカルボキシル基含有共重合性化合物との共重合体を主成分とし、これを架橋剤で架橋処理してなるアクリル系の粘着剤層を設けたものが知られている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、これら提案の する表面保護フイルム用粘着剤(請求項1)に係るもの表面保護フイルムは、耐熱性に乏しく、電子分野や光学 50 であり、とくに上記の架橋剤が1分子中にエポキシ基を

分野などで防眩や光拡散などの目的で用いられる表面に 微細な凹凸を有するプラスチック板、またトリアセテート板のように表面張力が低くて表面が平滑なプラスチック板などの表面保護に使用すると、加工時や保存時の加 熱により浮きなどの剥離現象を生じる問題があつた。この剥離現象は異物の侵入原因となり、またエア一吸着などを不可能にする原因となる。また、別の問題として、 手作業領域である高速での剥離時の再剥離性に劣るという問題もあつた。

【0005】本発明は、このような事情に照らし、耐熱性にすぐれ、加工時や保存時などに浮きなどの剥離現象を生じることなく、所期の保護目的を十分に達成でき、また切断などの加工時の糊切れ性が良好で切断カスなどを生じることのない、すぐれた加工性を示し、しかも接着力の経時上昇性が小さく再剥離性にすぐれており、長期保存とくに高温雰囲気下で長期保存しても、小さな力で容易に再剥離でき、またその際に被着体上に糊残りを生じるおそれもなく、さらに手作業領域である高速剥離でも小さな力で再剥離できる表面保護フィルムと、これに用いる表面保護フィルム用粘着剤を提供することを目的としている。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、上記の目 的を達成するために、鋭意検討した結果、特定の(メ タ)アクリル酸アルキルエステルとカルボキシル基含有 共重合性化合物と炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビ ニルエステルとの共重合体を主成分として用い、これを 架橋剤で特定ゲル分率となるまで架橋処理した粘着剤層 を基材上に設ける構成としたときに、耐熱性の改良され 30 た表面保護フィルムを得ることができ、これによれば加 工時や保存時などに浮きなどの剥離現象を生じることが ないため、所期の保護目的を十分に達成でき、しかもこ の表面保護フィルムはすぐれた加工性を備えており、切 断などの加工時の糊切れ性が良いために、切断カスなど を生じるおそれがなく、そのうえ接着力の経時上昇性が 小さくて再剥離性にすぐれており、長期保存とくに高温 雰囲気下で長期保存しても小さな力で再剥離でき、その 際被着体上に糊残りを生じず、また高速剥離を行つたと きでも小さな力で再剥離できることを知り、本発明を完

【0007】すなわち、本発明は、a)炭素数8~10のアルキル基を有する(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステルを主成分とする(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステル100重量部に、b)カルボキシル基含有共重合性化合物1~15重量部と、c)炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビニルエステル3~100重量部とを加えてなる単量体混合物の共重合体に、上記b成分のカルボキシル基に対して当量以上の架橋剤を配合したことを特徴とする表面保護フィルム用粘着剤(請求項1)に係るものであり、とくに上記の架橋剤が1分子中にエボキシ基を

2個以上有するエポキシ系化合物である上記構成の表面 保護フイルム用粘着剤(請求項1)を提供できるもので ある。

【0008】また、本発明は、基材上に、上記構成の表 面保護フィルム用粘着剤を架橋処理した粘着剤層を設け てなり、この粘着剤層のゲル分率が6.0%以上であるこ とを特徴とする表面保護フイルム(請求項3)に係るも のであり、とくに上記の基材がポリエチレンフィルム、 ポリプロピレンフイルムまたはポリエステルフイルムの 中から選ばれるプラスチックフィルムである上記構成の 10 表面保護フィルム(請求項4)を提供できるものであ

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において用いられる共重合 体は、a成分の(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエステル と、b成分のカルボキシル基含有共重合性化合物と、c 成分の炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビニルエステ ルとからなる単量体混合物を、溶液重合、乳化重合、懸 濁重合、塊状重合などの方法で重合させて得られるもの であり、重量平均分子量が通常30万~150万の範囲 にあるそれ自体で常温で粘着性を有するアクリル系共重 合体である。

【0010】a成分の(メタ)アクリル酸アルキルエス テルは、炭素数8~10のアルキル基、たとえば、2-エチルヘキシル基、イソノニル基、イソオクチル基など のアルキル基を有する (メタ) アクリル酸アルキルエス テルを主成分(すなわち、 a 成分中、50重量%を超え る割合)としたものであり、これに必要に応じてエチル 基、ブチル基などの上記以外のアルキル基を有する他の (メタ) アクリル酸アルキルエステルを加えたものであ 30 つてもよい。また、b成分のカルボキシル基含有共重合 性化合物としては、アクリル酸、メタクリル酸、クロト ン酸などの分子内にカルボキシル基と重合性不飽和結合 を有する化合物が用いられる。さらに、c成分の炭素数 1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸のビニルエステルとしては、 蟻酸、酢酸、プロピオン酸などのビニルエステルが用い られる。

【0011】上記単量体混合物において、b成分のカル ボキシル基含有共重合性化合物は、a成分の(メタ)ア クリル酸アルキルエステル100重量部あたり、1~1 5重量部、好ましくは3~10重量部の割合で用いられ る。また、c成分の炭素数1~5の脂肪族カルボン酸の ビニルエステルは、a 成分の (メタ) アクリル酸アルキ ルエステル100重量部あたり、3~100重量部、好 ましくは30~90重量部の割合で用いられる。 a成分 に対する b 成分および c 成分の使用量が上記範囲を逸脱 してしまうと、耐熱性、加工性、再剥離性(とくに、髙 温雰囲気下での長期保存性や髙速剥離性)などのいずれ かの特性を満足できなくなるため、好ましくない。

【0012】本発明においては、上記の共重合体に、と 50 【0016】とのため、本発明の表面保護フィルムは、

の共重合体を構成するb成分のカルボキシル基に対して 当量以上、通常1~10当量、好ましくは1.5~7当 量の架橋剤を配合して、表面保護フイルム用粘着剤とす る。架橋剤の配合量が上記カルボキシル基に対して当量 未満となると、架橋処理後のゲル分率が60%を下回 り、前記特性に好結果が得られにくい。架橋剤は、カル ボキシル基と反応する官能基を1分子中に2個以上有す る多官能性化合物であればよいが、とくに上記官能基と してエポキシ基を有するエポキシ系化合物が好ましく用 いられる。このような表面保護フィルム用粘着剤には、 さらに必要により、充填剤、酸化防止剤などの公知の種 々の添加剤を配合してもよい。

【0013】本発明の表面保護フイルムは、基材上に、 上記構成の表面保護フィルム用粘着剤を架橋処理した粘 着剤層を設けてなるものであり、この粘着剤層のゲル分 率が60%以上、好ましくは70%以上であることを特 徴とする。ことで、架橋処理は、一般に、上記構成の表 面保護フィルム用粘着剤を基材上に塗設したのち、加熱 乾燥およびその後の熱成処理などを施すことにより、実 施できる。基材としては、プラスチツク、紙、布、金属 箔などからなる薄葉体が一般的に用いられるが、これら の中でも、ポリエチレンフィルム、ポリプロピレンフィ ルムまたはポリエステルフィルムの中から選ばれるプラ スチツクフイルムが好ましい。

【0014】本発明の表面保護フイルムは、金属、プラ スチツク、ガラス板などの被着体に対して、表面保護に 必要な適度な接着力を示し、とくに耐熱性にすぐれてい ることから、上記被着体が電子分野や光学分野などで防 眩や光拡散などの目的で用いられる表面に微細な凹凸を 有するプラスチツク板(たとえば、偏光板など)や、ト リアセテート板のように表面張力が低くて表面が平滑な プラスチック板などの場合でも、その加工時などの加熱 やさらにこの加熱後の冷却によつて浮きなどの剥離現象 を生じることがない。また、加工性にすぐれているた め、切断などの加工時の糊切れ性が良好で切断カスなど を生じることもない。

【0015】しかも、このように表面保護の目的を達成 したのち、再剥離する際には、接着力の経時上昇性が小 さく、再剥離性にすぐれており、長期保存とくに髙温雰 囲気下で長期保存しても、被着体上に糊残りを生じると となく、小さな力で容易に再剥離できる。たとえば、偏 光板などのプラスチツク板に貼り付け、高温雰囲気下で 長期保存したのちでも、初期の剥離強度を2倍以内に抑 えることができる。また、手作業領域である髙速剥離で も小さな力で再剥離でき、たとえば、上記偏光板などの プラスチツク板に対して、剥離速度を300mm/分から 30m/分まで変化させても、剥離強度を2倍以内に抑 えることができ、剥離速度に影響を受けることなく再剥 離できるという利点が得られる。

金属板、化粧板、プラスチツク板、ガラス板などの被着 体の加工、運搬、貯蔵などに際し、上記被着体の表面に 貼り合わせて上記表面を一時的に保護するための表面保 護材料として、電子分野や光学分野などをはじめとする 各種分野に、有利に利用できる。

[0017]

【実施例】つぎに、本発明の実施例を記載して、より具 体的に説明する。以下において、部とあるのは重量部を 意味するものとする。なお、本発明において、粘着剤層 のゲル分率は、下記の方法により、測定したものであ

【0018】 <ゲル分率の測定>表面保護フィルムから 50mm×50mmの大きさの試験片を作製し、これを、酢 酸エチルからなる溶剤中に室温で7日間浸漬処理したの ち、取り出し、その重量W t を測定する。との重量と浸 潰前の初期の重量Woとから、ゲル分率(%)=(Wt /Wo)×100として、算出した。

【0019】実施例1

アクリル酸イソノニル100部、アクリル酸7部および らなる溶剤中で、過酸化ベンゾイル0.2部を重合開始 剤として重合させ、共重合体溶液を得た。これに、共重 合体100部あたり、1分子中にエポキシ基を4個有す る化合物(ナガセ化成社製の「デナコールEX41 1」) 9部 (アクリル酸のカルボキシル基に対して2. 6 当量に相当)を加え、表面保護フィルム用粘着剤の溶 液とした。

[0020] この表面保護フィルム用粘着剤の溶液を、 厚さが38μmのポリエチレンテレフタレートフイルム からなる基材の片面に、乾燥後の厚さが20μmとなる ように均一に塗布したのち、約100°Cで3分間乾燥 し、さらに50℃で24時間熱成して、架橋処理した粘 着剤層を形成し、表面保護フイルムを作製した。とのフ イルムにおける上記粘着剤層のゲル分率は90%であつ た。

【0021】実施例2

アクリル酸2-エチルヘキシル70部、アクリル酸ブチ ル30部、アクリル酸13部および酢酸ビニル40部か らなる単量体混合物を用いて、実施例1と同様にして重 合させ、共重合体溶液を得た。これに、共重合体100 部あたり、1分子中にエポキシ基を4個有する化合物 (実施例1と同じもの) 9部 (アクリル酸のカルボキシ ル基に対して2. 6当量に相当)を加え、表面保護フィ ルム用粘着剤の溶液とした。この表面保護フイルム用粘 着剤の溶液を用いて、以下実施例1と同様にして、表面 保護フィルムを作製した。このフィルムにおける架橋処 理した粘着剤層のゲル分率は90%であつた。

【0022】実施例3

アクリル酸2-エチルヘキシル100部、アクリル酸4 部および酢酸ビニル80部からなる単量体混合物を用い 50 し、この圧着後、30分間経過したのち、NTカツタで

て、実施例1と同様にして重合させ、共重合体溶液を得 た。これに、共重合体100部あたり、1分子中にエポ キシ基を4個有する化合物(三菱化学社製の「テトラツ ドC」) 10部 (アクリル酸のカルボキシル基に対して 2. 7当量に相当)を加え、表面保護フイルム用粘着剤 の溶液とした。この溶液を用いて、以下実施例1と同様 にして、架橋処理した実施例1と同様のゲル分率の粘着 剤層を有する表面保護フイルムを作製した。

【0023】比較例1

10 1分子中にエポキシ基を4個有する化合物(「デナコー ルEX4111)の使用量を2部(アクリル酸のカルボ キシル基に対して0.6当量に相当)に変更した以外 は、実施例1と同様にして、表面保護フイルムを作製し た。とのフィルムにおける架橋処理した粘着剤層のゲル 分率は50%であつた。

[0024]比較例2

1分子中にエポキシ基を4個有する化合物(「デナコー ルEX411」)の使用量を2部(アクリル酸のカルボ キシル基に対して0.6当量に相当)に変更した以外 酢酸ビニル50部からなる単量体混合物を、トルエンか 20 は、実施例2と同様にして、表面保護フイルムを作製し た。このフィルムにおける架橋処理した粘着剤層のゲル 分率は55%であつた。

[0025] 比較例3

アクリル酸ブチル90部とアクリル酸10部からなる単 量体混合物を用いて、実施例1と同様にして重合させ、 共重合体溶液を得た。これに、共重合体100部あた り、ポリイソシアネート系化合物 1. 5 部を加え、表面 保護フイルム用粘着剤の溶液とした。この表面保護フイ ルム用粘着剤の溶液を用いて、以下実施例 1 と同様にし て、表面保護フィルムを作製した。とのフィルムにおけ る架橋処理した粘着剤層のゲル分率は50%であつた。 【0026】上記の実施例1~3および比較例1~3の 各表面保護フィルムについて、被着体としてポリメチル メタクリート板とトリアセテート板を使用し、下記の方 法により、加熱冷却後の剥がれ性(浮き)試験、加工性 (切断性) 試験、再剥離力試験を行つた。 とれらの結果 は、表1(被着体:ポリメチルメタクリート板)および 表2(被着体:トリアセテート板)に示されるとおりで あつた。

【0027】<加熱冷却後の剥がれ性(浮き)試験>表 面保護フィルムを幅20mmに切断して試験片を作製し、 この試験片をその粘着剤層を介して、23℃,60%R Hの雰囲気下、被着体に2 Kg/cm²の圧力で圧着する。 圧着後、90℃で2時間加熱処理し、その後、低温(-5~5℃)で冷却処理したのち、試験片の浮き(剥が れ)を目視により観察し、浮きが全く確認されないもの を○、浮きが確認されたものを×、と評価した。

【0028】 <加工性(切断性)試験>加熱冷却後の剥 がれ性(浮き)試験の場合と同様にして被着体に圧着

被着体ごと切断し、その断面およびその周辺を目視によ り観察し、糊切れ性不良に起因した切断カスが全く確認 されないものを〇、上記切断カスが確認されたものを ×、と評価した。

【0029】〈再剥離力試験〉加熱冷却後の剥がれ性 (浮き) 試験の場合と同様にして被着体に圧着し、この 圧着後、30分間経過したのち(初期)、または90℃ で2時間保存後、雰囲気温度(23℃)に冷却したのち* * (加熱後)、試験片 (表面保護フイルム)を剥離速度3 00mm/分で引き剥がし、180度剥離力を測定した。 また、高速の剥離力として、上記の圧着後、30分間経 過したのち、試験片(表面保護フィルム)を剥離速度5 m/分の条件で引き剥がし、180度剥離力を測定し

[0030]

	ポリメチルメタクリート板				
	加熱冷却後	加工性	再剥離力	(Kg/2	Omn幅)·
	の剝がれ性 〔浮き〕	〔切断性〕	初期	加熱後	高速
実施例1 実施例2	0 0	00	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 0
実施例3	0	0	2 5	2 5	2 0
比較例1	×	×	2 0	100	200
比較例2 比較例3	×	×	2 5 3 5	150 200	200

[0031]

表 2

	トリアセテート板				
	加熱冷却後 の剥がれ性 〔浮き〕	加工性	再剥離力 (Kg/20mm帽)		
		〔切断性〕	初期	加熱後	髙速
実施例1	0	0	2 0	2 5	2 5
実施例2	0	0	2 5	2.5	2 0
実施例3	0	0	25	2 5	2 5
比較例1	×	×	2 0	100	200
比較例2	×	×	2 5	150	200
比較例3	×	×	3 0	150	200

【0032】上記の表1および表2から、本発明の実施 例1~3の表面保護フィルムは、被着体に貼り合わせた のちの加熱冷却により剥がれ (浮き)を生じることがな く、また加工(切断)時の糊切れ性が良好で切断カスを 生じるおそれもなく、さらに再剥離性にすぐれ、貼り合 わせ初期はもちろん、加熱後においても小さな剥離力で 再剥離でき、また5 m/分という高速剥離を行つても、 300mm/分という低速剥離とほとんど変わらない小さ な力で再剥離できるものであることがわかる。これに対 50 すぐれ、長期保存とくに高温雰囲気下で長期保存して

し、比較例1~3の表面保護フイルムは、加熱冷却後の 剥がれ性、加工性、加熱後または高速での再剥離性に著 しく劣つている。

[0033]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明は、加工時や保存 時などに浮きなどを生じないすぐれた耐熱性と、切断な どの加工時に切断カスなどを生じないすぐれた加工性を 備え、しかも接着力の経時上昇性が小さくて再剥離性に

10

も、被着体上に糊残りを生じることなく小さな力で再剥 離でき、さらに剥離速度に影響されることなく再剥離で

きる表面保護フイルムと、これに用いる表面保護フイル ム用粘着剤を提供することができる。